

## Man

- I. The biblical study of man—anthropology.
  1. The ‘natural’ man (1 Cor. 2:14).
  2. What constitutes a human: body, spirit, and soul (1 Thes. 5:23).
- II. The earthly human body is a temporary dwelling place for a person.
  1. Hence the ‘person’ is finite: limited in time and space.
  2. The human body is characterized as clothes/tent (2 Cor. 5:1-4).
  3. It is possible for a human to have three bodies:
    - 1) An earthly (v.1).
    - 2) An intermediate, or temporary body awaiting the Rapture (v.2).
    - 3) A glorified body (v.4).
  4. The “I” is the person, not the body.
  5. The person dwells in his body.
  6. The human body is characterized as a tent (2 Pet. 1:13).
  7. The earthly body is subject to death—life cycle (Heb. 9:27).
  8. The earthly body dies, not the person (Jam. 2:26).
  9. The body dies when the human spirit leaves the body (Jam. 2:26; Mt. 27:50).
  10. The body dies when the human soul leaves the body (Acts 5:5, 10; Acts 2:27 cf. Lu. 23:43).
  11. Physical death is the separation of the soul and spirit from the body—the body dies.
- III. The human spirit is immaterial
  1. Although, ethereal, (without substance, intangible, incorporeal), at the same time it is real.
  2. The human spirit is finite, limited to the body.
  3. The human spirit is the person’s realm of rational thinking (1 Cor. 2:11).
  4. The human spirit is that which makes humans different from animals (Jam. 3:6-9).
  - ❖ Note: the Scofield note on man, page 1270, is a good study guide, if you cross out one word “~~trinity~~”. Man is tripart and does **not** in any way represent the relationship of the Godhead: three Persons, one shared essence. Man is one person, three parts.